

Preventing Sexual Assault/Abuse

A Youth Overview

Around here...means
Agency Norms



Objectives for Youth Presentation

- Define sexual assault/abuse
- Introduce facts related to sexual assault/abuse
- Discuss preventing sexual assault/abuse
- Explain how to report sexual assault/abuse
- Define what will happen if a youth sexually assaults/abuses someone
- Discuss “Breaking the Silence”
- Discuss how we will do business differently

Defining Sexual Assault/Abuse



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What Is Sexual Assault/Abuse

- Sexual assault/abuse is a **CRIME** of violence, power and control. It's **not** a crime of passion and sexual desire. The offender uses sex as a weapon to assault the body, mind, psyche and the spirit.
- All sexual assaults will be investigated by an ADJC **Police Investigator**. Persons will be **prosecuted** for the crime committed.

Definition of Sexual Abuse

- **Sexual Abuse** is when “A person engages in sexual contact with any person ... without consent of that person...”
- **What this means is...** **Sexual abuse** is when a person has any form of sexual contact with another person without their approval. ‘Sexual contact’ means any touching, fondling (stroking) or manipulating of any part of the genitals, anus, or females breast by any part of the body or by any object (*on top of or inside clothes*).

Definition of Sexual Assault

- **Sexual assault** is when “A person engages in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without consent of such person.”
- What this means is..... **Sexual assault** (rape) is when a person has sex or oral sex with another person without their approval (forced sex).
- **Sexual assault** is a class 2 felony (*Homicide is a class 1 felony*) and the person convicted shall be sentenced ... and the person is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement.

The DUTY to REPORT

- Under Arizona law, any adult working with minors, in a school setting, community setting, or as a doctor or hospital staff member, is required to report abuse or suspicion of abuse going on with a minor. **ADJC falls into this category.**
- ADJC takes allegations of sexual abuse **seriously** and they are fully investigated.

Summary

1. What is sexual assault/abuse?
2. What is ADJC going to do about an assault?
3. How will it look around here when we are following the four norms?
4. How can we reinforce these positive changes?

Did you know...

- Anyone can be a victim of sexual assault/abuse
- An attacker can be a male or female
- Age or appearance is not a factor
- A sexual assault/abuse victim is **not at fault!** It doesn't matter if he or she was drunk, doing drugs or had previous consensual sex with the attacker.
- It is common for victims of sexual assault/abuse to have feelings of embarrassment, anger, guilt, panic and fear. These feelings can last several months or years after the attack.

Youth to Youth Sexual Assault/Abuse

Youth **CAN** and **DO** Sexually Assault/Abuse one another.

- Physical force may be used, but more often, the assaulter uses threats and emotional abuse to force another youth into a sexual relationship.

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Summary

1. What gender sexually assaults/abuses victims?
 2. Who can be a victim?
 3. What are some feelings of sexual assault/abuse victims?
 4. Sexual assault/abuse is a crime of _____?
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Preventing Sexual Assault/Abuse



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Appropriate Boundaries

- Sexual relationships **ARE NOT** permitted while you're in an ADJC facility. This includes relationships between youth.
- Break the pattern of destructive relationships.
- Choose to associate with youth who follow the four Agency norms.
- Don't give in to peer pressure. Don't be conned, threatened or seduced into a sexual relationship.
- Any sexual contact between staff and youth is **AGAINST THE LAW**.

Preventing Sexual Assault/Abuse

- ⚠ Stay away from out-of-the-way areas.
- ⚠ Pay attention to your environment.
- ⚠ Never be alone with another youth or staff member (out of the view of others).
- ⚠ Be aware of situations that make you feel uncomfortable. Trust your instincts. Let a staff member know and if possible, **LEAVE** the area.

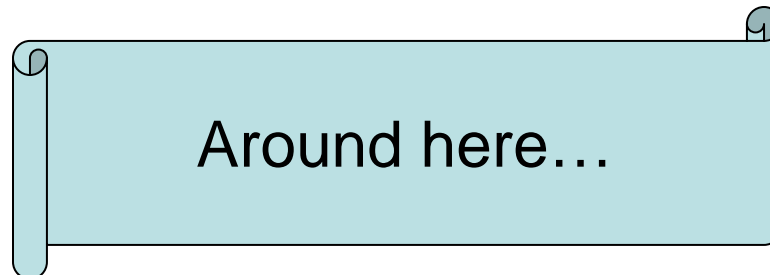
Preventing Sexual Assault/Abuse

- Do not take medications that are not prescribed to you. They can affect your way of thinking and your ability to react.
- Do not accept canteen / personal property or gifts from another youth or from staff.
- If you are being pressured for sex, report it immediately!
- Don't be polite. Don't be afraid to say **"NO" or "STOP IT NOW."**

Tell a Friend. Tell Staff. Tell Someone You Trust.

Be Aware of Your Language

- Avoid conversations that contain sexual topics (including jokes).
- Do not make sexual comments to other youth or staff.



Summary

1. How will you help prevent sexual assault/abuse in the future?
2. How might accepting gifts increase your chances of becoming a victim?
3. What do unsafe situations and places look and feel like?
4. To whom do you report sexual assault/abuse?
5. How will it look when we are following the four norms?
6. How will we continue to reinforce these positive new norms?

Reporting Sexual Assault/Abuse



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Reporting Sexual Assault/Abuse

- Immediately report all sexual advances from another youth or staff member. **Tell a Friend. Tell Staff. Tell Someone You Trust.**
- Report the incident immediately!
- A Juvenile Ombuds will assist you in filing a grievance if necessary.

Reporting Sexual Assault/Abuse

- Every staff member is **REQUIRED** to report any and all alleged sexual assaults/abuse to the ADJC Investigations Unit.
- **Tell a Friend. Tell Staff. Tell Someone You Trust.**

What To Do If You're Sexually Assaulted/Abused

If an attack just happened...

1. Get to a safe place.
2. Report the attack.
3. Don't shower, brush your teeth, use the restroom or change your clothes (Doing any of these may destroy important evidence).
4. Medical attention will be provided. You may have serious injuries that you aren't aware of, and any sexual contact can expose you to Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

Did you know...

- The longer you wait to report the sexual assault/abuse, the more **power** you give the aggressor.
- All reports will be fully investigated by ADJC Police Investigators and will be kept confidential.

When You Report The Assault

- If you have been assaulted or witness an assault but you are unwilling to report it to your unit staff, then you may fill out a grievance form. Request to see the Chaplain or Juvenile Ombuds.

Summary

1. What do you do first if you are sexually assaulted/abused?
2. What happens next?
3. What will it look like when we are following the four norms?
4. How will we continue to reinforce these positive new norms?

If YOU Sexually Assault/Abuse Someone

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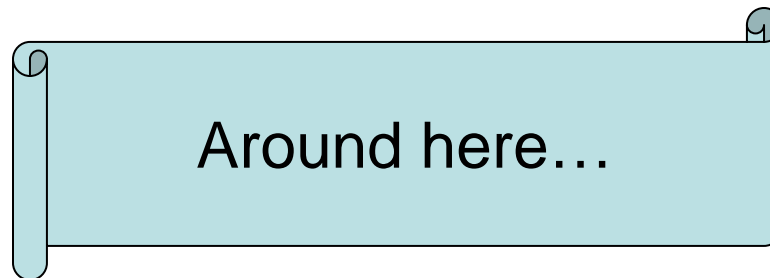
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If YOU Sexually Assault/Abuse Someone

- A criminal investigation will be conducted by an ADJC **Police** Investigator.
 - **If you are found guilty of a felony sex offense, you will face felony criminal charges and may face adult prison time.**
 - If you are found guilty your time will be increased and **you will face life long reporting requirements to Law Enforcement to register as a Sex Offender**, after your release.
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If YOU Sexually Assault/Abuse Someone

- If you have trouble controlling your thoughts, feelings and actions, ask for help from your case worker, psych associate or other mental health staff.



Breaking The Silence

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Around here...

Breaking The Silence (Females)

- The shame and humiliation in having been sexually assaulted/abused often prevents a victim from coming forward.
- Female victims tend to worry about their family – “what will happen if I tell?”
- Remember as a victim, you are not responsible for the behavior or the consequences that the offender may face.
- Many females feel sexual assault/abuse is normal within relationships because they were raised in an environment of Domestic Violence.
- The fact that a victim of sexual assault/abuse becomes sexually excited does not mean they are not assaulted/abused or that they gave approval. These are normal, involuntary reactions.

Breaking The Silence (Males)

- The shame and humiliation in having been sexually assaulted/abused often prevents a victim from coming forward.
- Some males will treat sexual assault/abuse as just another physical assault and fail to seek further emotional support or psychological assistance once the initial injuries heal.
- Research shows “that a fear of having their sexual identity questioned” often prevents male victims from coming forward to share their experience with others.
- Many males find it difficult to identify their experience as sexual assault/abuse because they have been taught to believe that males cannot be victims of sexual assault/abuse.
- The fact that a victim of sexual assault/abuse becomes sexually excited does not mean they are not assaulted/abused or that they gave approval. These are normal, involuntary reactions.

Summary

1. Why don't males report?
2. Why don't females report?
3. What will happen if youth sexually assaults/abuses someone?
4. How will it look when we are following the four norms?
5. How will we continue to reinforce these positive changes?

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Will I have to testify?
2. Will I have to see him/her in court when I testify?
3. What's going to happen to him/her?
4. What will happen if I don't testify?
5. Will the other staff know?
6. Who will protect me?
7. Will this be in the newspaper?
8. Who else will know?
9. Who will I have to talk to about this?

How We Do Business Differently

- In the future, at no time will staff be alone with youth or youth be alone with youth (exception – roommates).
- Staff will help youth develop skills that will help protect them from sexual assault/abuse.
- **Everyone** will be accountable to ensure a safe environment.
- **Everyone** will be responsible to follow the four norms.

Do You Have Any Questions?

And Remember.....

Tell a Friend. Tell Staff. Tell Someone You Trust.